National Response Management:

the *National Response Framework* (NRF) and *National [illegible]anagement System* (NIMS)

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National Incident Management System

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National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- National standard for incident management
  - Doctrine, terminology, processes, standards, etc.
- Based on the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS)
- Major components
  - *Incident Command and Management*
  - *Preparedness*
  - *Resource Management*
  - *Communications and Information Management*
  - *Supporting Technologies*
  - *Ongoing Management and Maintenance*

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NIMS: Key Concepts

- Flexibility
  - Applicable regardless of incident cause, size, location, or complexity
- Standardization
  - Key to interoperability
- On-going support: DHS/FEMA Incident Management Systems Branch

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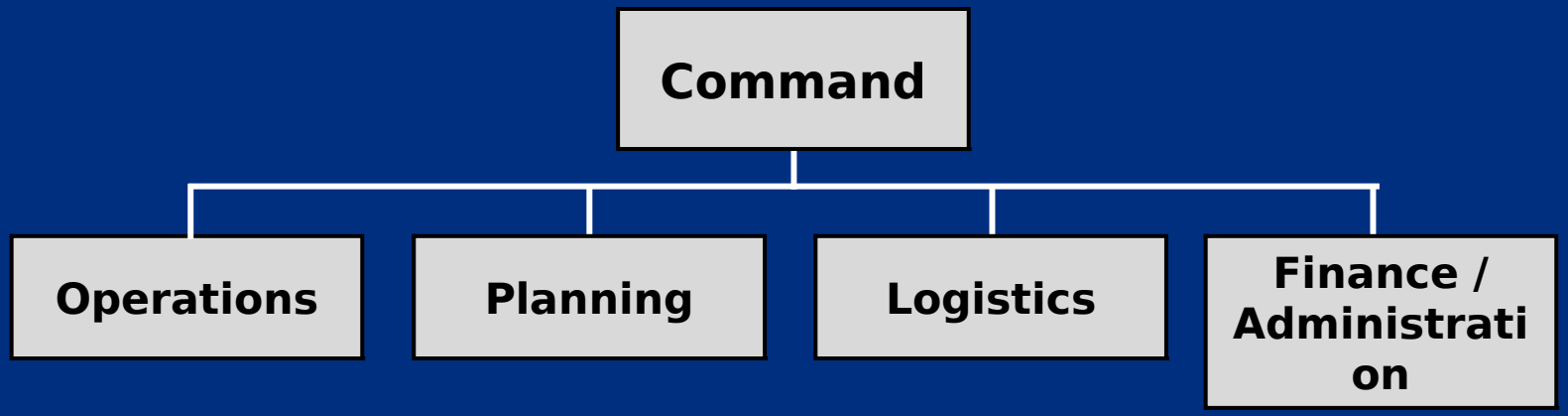
NIMS: Command and Management

- **Incident Command System** (ICS): integrates resources from numerous organizations into a single response structure using common terminology and common processes



- **Unified Command** incorporates Federal, State, tribal, local, private sector and nongovernmental entities with overlapping jurisdiction and functional incident management responsibilities

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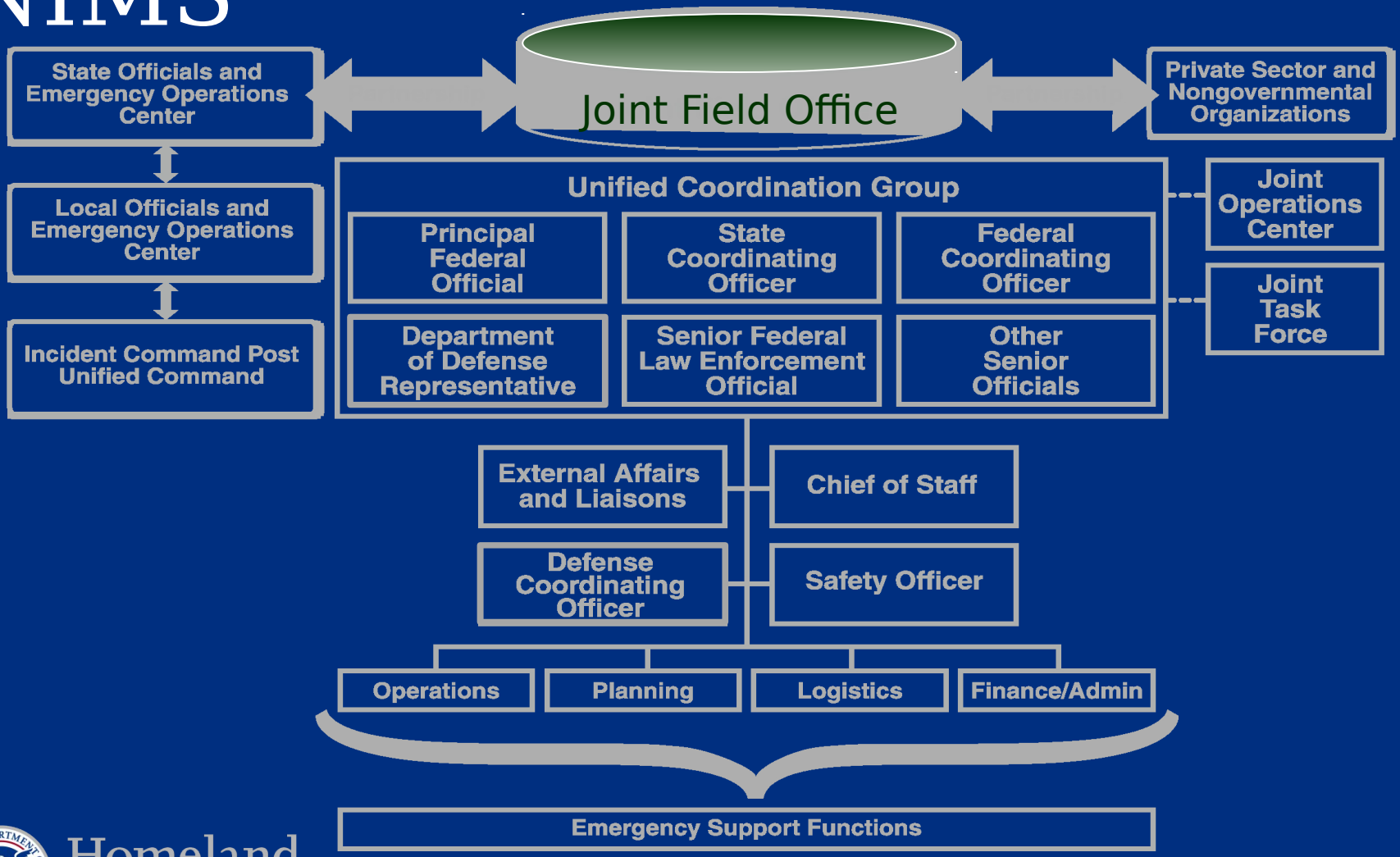
NRF: Builds on Standard NIMS



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NIMS Compliance

- All Federal department and agencies required to adopt
- State and local organizations must adopt to receive Federal preparedness assistance
- DHS publishing additional standards, guidelines, and compliance protocols

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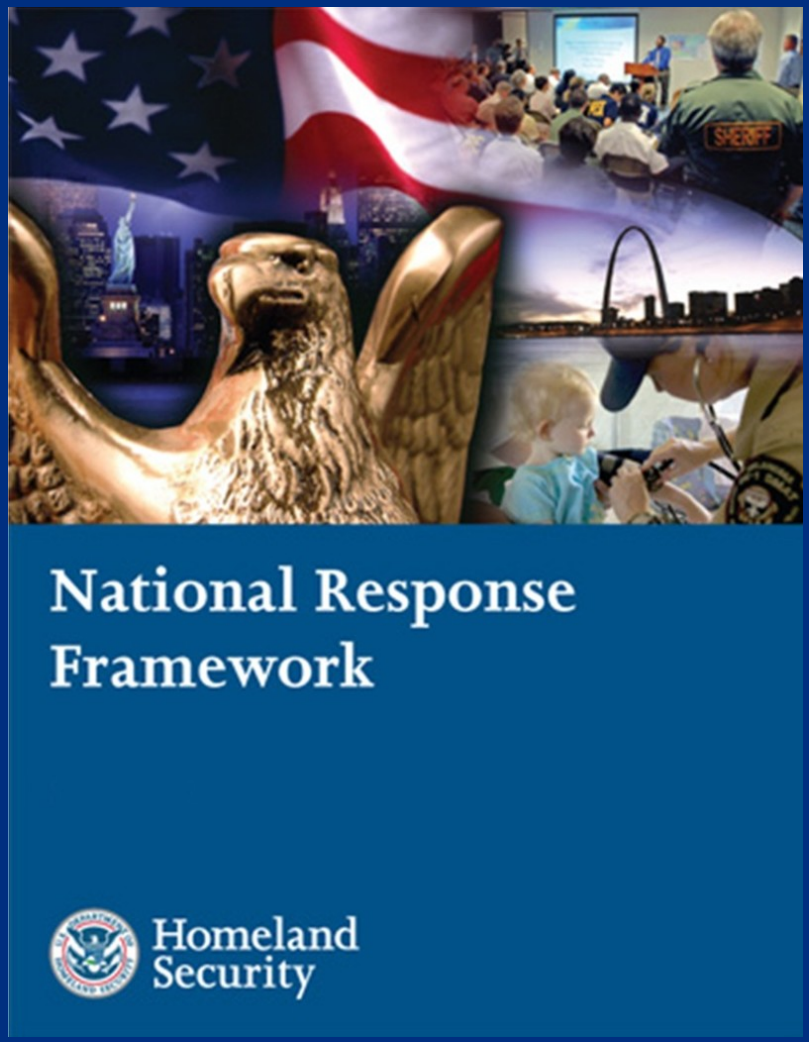
National Response Framework



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National Response Framework

- Purpose
  - Guides how the nation conducts all-hazards incident response
- Key Concepts
  - Builds on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) with its flexible, scalable, and adaptable coordinating structures
  - Aligns key roles and responsibilities across jurisdictions
  - Links all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations in a unified approach to emergency management
  - Always in effect: can be partially or fully implemented
  - Coordinates Federal assistance without need for formal trigger

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Focused on Response
Achieving a Goal Within a Broader Strategy

- Response
  - Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs
  - Execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery
- *National Strategy for Homeland Security* – guides, organizes and unifies our National homeland security efforts
  - *Prevent and disrupt terrorist attacks;*
  - *Protect the American people, our critical infrastructure, and key resources;*
  - ***Respond to and recover from incidents that do occur; and***
  - *Continue to strengthen the foundation to ensure our long-term success.*

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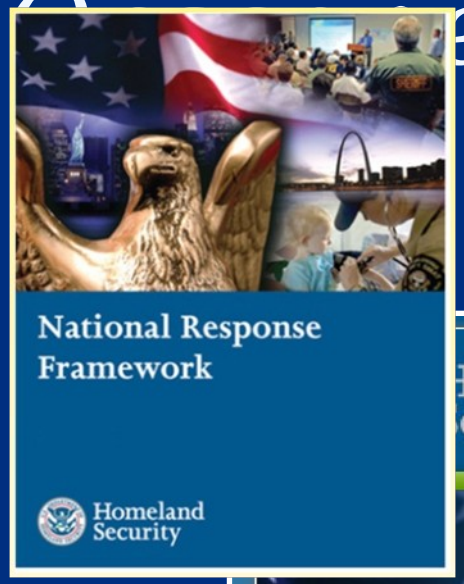
How the Framework is Organized



Core Document

Doctrine, organization, roles and responsibilities, response actions and planning requirements that guide national response

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Emergency Support Function Annexes	**Mechanisms to group and provide Federal resources and capabilities to support State and local responders**
Support Annexes	**Essential supporting aspects of the Federal response common to all incidents**
Incident Annexes	**Incident-specific applications of the Framework**
Partner Guides	**Next level of detail in response actions tailored to the actionable entity**

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http://www.fema.gov/nrf

What Has Changed

- A *Framework* … not a Plan
- Written for two audiences
  - Senior elected and appointed officials
  - Emergency Management practitioners
- Emphasizes roles of the local governments, States, NGOs, individuals and the private sector
- Establishes Response Doctrine
  - Engaged partnership
  - Tiered response
  - Scalable, flexible, and adaptable operational capabilities
  - Unity of effort through unified command
  - Readiness to act
- Establishes planning as a critical element of effective response

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Federal Leadership and the Framework

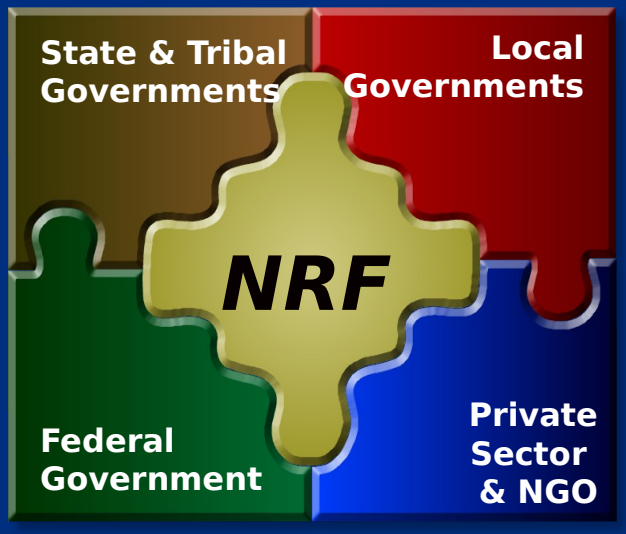
- Secretary of Homeland Security: Principal Federal official for domestic incident management
- FEMA Administrator: Principal advisor to the President, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Homeland Security Council regarding emergency management.
- Principal Federal Official (PFO): Secretary's primary representative to ensure consistency of Federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of Federal incident management.
  - For catastrophic or unusually complex incidents requiring extraordinary coordination
  - Interfaces with Federal, State, tribal, and local officials regarding Federal incident management strategy; primary Federal spokesperson for coordinated public communications
- Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): For Stafford Act events, the primary Federal representative to interface with the SCO and other State, tribal, and local response officials to determine most urgent needs and set objectives.
- Federal Departments and Agencies: play primary, coordinating, and support roles based on their authorities and resources and the nature of the threat or incident

Note: Consistent with the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act

State & Local Leadership and the Framework

Effective, unified national response requires layered, mutually supporting capabilities

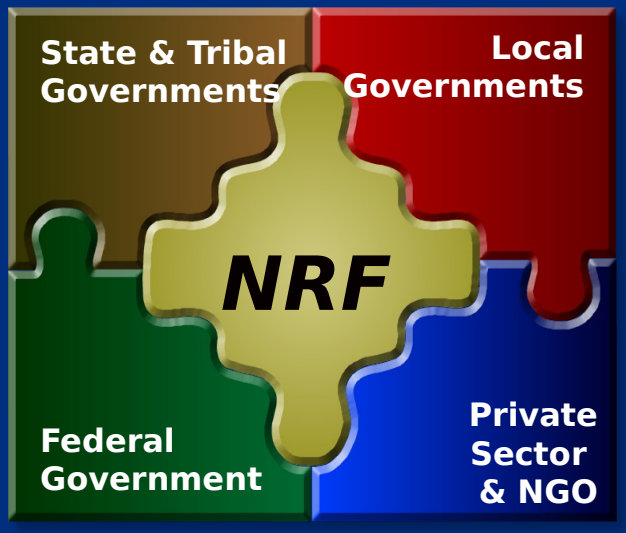
- **States** are sovereign entities, and the Governor has responsibility for public safety and welfare; States are the main players in coordinating resources and capabilities and obtaining support from other States and the Federal government
  - Governor
  - Homeland Security Advisor
  - Director State Emergency Management Agency
  - State Coordinating Officer
- **Local officials** have primary responsibility for community preparedness and response
  - Elected/Appointed Officials (Mayor)
  - Emergency Manager
  - Public Safety Officials
- **Individuals and Households** are key starting points for emergency preparedness and support community efforts



Private Sector & NGOs and the Framework

Effective, unified national response requires layered, mutually supporting capabilities

- **The Private Sector** supports community response, organizes business to ensure resiliency, and protects and restores critical infrastructure and commercial activity
- **NGOs** perform vital service missions
  - Assist individuals who have special needs
  - Coordinate volunteers
  - Interface with government response officials at all levels



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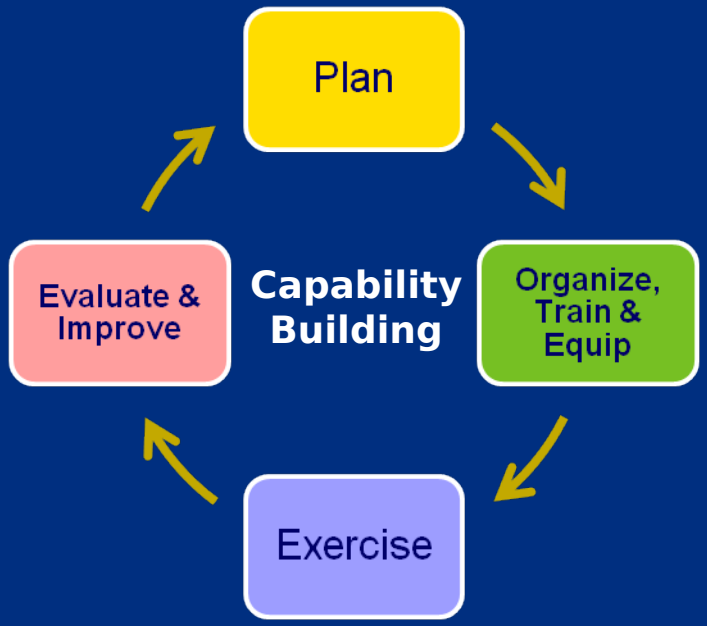
The Framework: Building New Capability

- Preparedness Cycle–a system that builds the right capabilities
  - Introduces National Planning System
  - Defines response organization
  - Requires training
  - Advocates interoperability and typing of equipment
  - Emphasizes exercising with broad-based participation
  - Describes process for continuous evaluation and improvement
- Aligning Risk-Based Planning
  - National Planning Scenarios
  - Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis



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Federal Department & Agency Responsibilities

- Understand Key Framework Concepts
  - Structure, organization, roles and responsibilities
- Attain High Level of Preparedness
  - Plan
  - Organize
  - Equip and Train
  - Exercise
  - Evaluate/Improve
  - Build Capabilities
- Execute an Effective Response
  - Gain and maintain situational awareness
  - Activate and deploy resources and capabilities
  - Coordinate response actions
  - Demobilize

> ***"The effectiveness of our efforts will be determined by the people who fulfill key roles and how they carry out their responsibilities, including their commitment to develop plans and partnerships, conduct joint training and exercises, and achieve shared goals."***
>
> **National Strategy for Homeland Security**

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How Has the NRF Evolved?
Terms and Structures

- Incident Advisory Council: *eliminated*
- Incident of National Significance: *eliminated*
- Unified Coordination Group and Staff: *replace the terms, "JFO Coordination Group" and "JFO Coordination Staff"*
- Senior Officials: *replaces the term, "Senior Federal Officials," in the Unified Coordination Group*
- Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT): *replaces Emergency Response Teams (ERT) and the Federal Incident Response Support Teams (FIRST)*

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Emergency Support Functions / Annexes

- ESF #1 - Transportation
- ESF #2 - Communications
- ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 - Firefighting
- ESF #5 - Emergency Management
- ESF #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services
- ESF #7 - Logistics Management and Resource Support
- ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 - Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 - Energy
- ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery
- ESF #15 - External Affairs

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How Has the NRF Evolved?
ESF Annexes

- ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services: *Expanded to include emergency assistance; FEMA replaces the American Red Cross as the primary agency*
- ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support: *Expanded to incorporate the Logistics Management Support Annex which was eliminated*
- ESF #9 – Search and Rescue: *Expanded from urban search and rescue to include waterborne, inland/wilderness, and aeronautical search and rescue*
- ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response: *Expanded to incorporate Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex which was eliminated*
- ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources: *Added responsibility for "Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets"*
- ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security: *Expanded to include general law enforcement*

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Support Annexes

- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources*
- Financial Management
- International Coordination
- Private Sector Coordination
- Public Affairs
- Tribal Relations
- Volunteer and Donations Management
- Worker Safety and Health

*New annexes.

Incident Annexes

- Biological Incident
- Catastrophic Incident
- Cyber Incident
- Food and Agriculture Incident
- Mass Evacuation Incident*
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident
- Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation

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Discussion

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